EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	2	((STEFANO) near2 (CARLINO)).INV.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 11:16
S2	4	((STEFANO) near2 (CARLINO)).INV.	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:21
S3	4	(("5093487") or ("4141973")).PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/02/04 14:36
S4	0	conductivity NEAR10 measurement NEAR10 excipient$ NEAR10 (real time)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:38
S5	1	conductivity NEAR10 excipient$ NEAR10 (real time)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:38
S6	182	conductivity NEAR10 (real time)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:43
S7	116	S6 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:44
S8	16	S7 and (carbohydrate or cellulose or $saccharide)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:43
S9	0	conductivity NEAR10 (real time) NEAR10 (measurment or measurments)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:44

EAST Search History

S10	17	conductivity NEAR10 (measurment or measurments)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:44
S11	38	S7 and (excipient or salt)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:51
S12	26898	hyaluron$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:52
S13	543580	conductivity	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:57
S14	910	S12 and S13	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:51
S15	14	hyaluron$ NEAR10 conductivity	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:53
S16	14	S15 and S14	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:53
S17	12409	conductivity NEAR5 (measurment or measurements)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:57

EAST Search History

S18	78	S17 and S12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:57
S19	32	S18 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 14:59
S20	15	S19 and filter	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:00
S21	51	filter NEAR5 hyaluron$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:00
S22	32	S21 and steril$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:15
S23	0	vacum NEAR10 (concentrated or evaporat$) NEAR10 sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:09
S24	1848	(concentrated or evaporat$) NEAR10 sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:15
S25	26898	hyaluron$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:44
S26	135	S24 and S25	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:44
S27	64	S26 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:07

EAST Search History

S28	1283581	vacuum	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 15:45
S29	49	vacuum NEAR10 (concentrated or evaporat$) NEAR10 sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:18
S30	3	S27 and S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:01
S31	0	(vacuum NEAR3 concentration) NEAR10 sterile NEAR10 millibar	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:02
S32	0	(vacuum NEAR5 concentration) NEAR10 sterile NEAR10 millibar	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:02
S33	4	(vacuum NEAR5 concentration) AND millibar AND sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:05
S34	106445	(vacuum).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:06
S35	23	S34 and S24	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:06
S36	29389	sterile NEAR10 injectable	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:12

EAST Search History

S37	60	S36 and S34	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:07
S38	29	S37 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:12
S39	90367	vacuum NEAR10 (concentrated or evaporat$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:10
S40	14	S39 and S37	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:11
S41	5122	S39 and S36	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:11
S42	28272	sterile NEAR5 injectable	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:12
S43	4951	S41 and S42	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:12
S44	2880	S43 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:22
S45	9982	(sterile).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:12
S46	48	S44 and S45	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:14

EAST Search History

S47	732623	evaporation or evaporate or evaporated	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:14
S48	4403	S47 and S43	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:14
S49	29370	(evaporation or evaporate or evaporated).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:14
S50	6	S48 and S49	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:51
S51	1	(Concentrating or contentrated or concentrate) NEAR10 aqueous NEAR10 vacuum NEAR10 sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:52
S52	357	(Concentrating or contentrated or concentrate) NEAR10 aqueous NEAR10 vacuum	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:52
S53	78	S52 and sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:52
S54	61	S53 and pharmaceutical	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:53

EAST Search History

S55	38	S54 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 16:53
S56	0	(concentrated ADJ under ADJ vacuum) NEAR10 (sterile AND pharmaceutical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:19
S57	0	(concentrated ADJ under ADJ vacuum) NEAR10 (sterile pharmaceutical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:19
S58	0	(concentrated under vacuum) NEAR10 (sterile pharmaceutical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:19
S59	3	(concentrated under vacuum) NEAR10 (sterile)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:20
S60	12222	(concentrated under vacuum)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:12
S61	30	S60 and sterile and pharmacuetical	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:22
S62	214	S60 and S25	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:22
S63	77	S62 and @ad<="20020804"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 17:22
S64	0	(concentrated under vacuum) NEAR10 automatic$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:13
S65	13	(concentrated under vacuum) NEAR10 automat$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:13
S66	3806	(concentrated or evaporat$) NEAR10 automat$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:15
S67	13	S24 and S66	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/02/04 18:15
S68	1	"5,417,084"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 11:23
S69	1	"20020106691"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 11:23
S70	3605	"514/54".CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:42
S71	282	"62/532".CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:42
S72	181914	sterile	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:43

EAST Search History

S73	1	S71 and S72	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:43
S74	689862	vacuum	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:43
S75	61550	S72 and S74	US-PGPUB; USPAT	NEAR	ON	2007/03/02 12:44

Searched for:: :All of the words:**title:vacuum** AND **title:concentrat***

Found:: :**225 total** | **56 journal results** | **97 preferred web results** | **72 other web results**

Sort by:: :**relevance** | **date**

☐ **1.** Influence of air intake on the concentration of free fatty acids and vacuum fluctuations during automatic milking.
Rasmussen, M D / Wiking, L / Bjerring, M / Larsen, H C, *Journal of dairy science*, Dec 2006
The main objective of the study was to determine whether the amount of air intake during quarter milking influences the concentration of free fatty acids (FFA) and vacuum fluctuations at the teat end when milking automatically. Air intake in the teat cup ...
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☐ **2.** Concentration of l-lysine monohydrochloride (l-lysine-HCl) syrup using vacuum membrane distillation
Mohammadi, T. / Bakhteyari, O., *Desalination*, Nov 2006
+98 21 772-40496; Fax +98 21 772-40495; email: torajmohammadi@iust.ac.ir Received 26 October 2005; accepted 2 March 2006 1. Introduction L-lysine–HCl is a feed grad of L-lysine, an amino acid. Amino acids are essential for young bodies' growth.
Published journal article available from ScienceDirect
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☐ **3.** Ga-doped ZnO thin films: Effect of deposition temperature, dopant concentration, and vacuum-thermal treatment on the...
Gomez, H. / de la L. Olvera, M., *Materials Science & Engineering B*, Sep 2006
Transparent conductive Ga-doped Zn oxide (ZnO:Ga), thin films were prepared by the chemical spray technique using Zn acetate and Ga pentanedionate as precursors of Zn and Ga, respectively. The effect of the deposition temperature, T"s,...
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☐ **4.** Concentration of sucrose solutions via vacuum membrane distillation
Al-Asheh, S. / Banat, F. / Qtaishat, M. / Al-Khateeb, M., *Desalination*, Aug 2006

The potential use of vacuum membrane distillation (VMD) process for the concentration of sucrose solution was examined. The effect of several parameters, including feed temperature, flow rate, and initial sucrose concentration on the flux...

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☐ **5.** Effects of brine concentration and temperature on color of vacuum pulse osmotically dehydrated sardine sheets

Corzo, O. / Bracho, N. / Marval, J., *LWT - Food Science and Technology*, Aug 2006

The effects of brine concentration (0.15-0.27g NaCl/g) and temperature (30-38^oC) on the color parameters (L, a, b, @DE) of vacuum pulse osmotically dehydrated sardine sheets were investigated. The results showed that osmotic dehydration...

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☐ **6.** Autologous platelet concentrate and vacuum-assisted closure device use in a nonhealing total knee replacement.

Klayman, Myra H / Trowbridge, Cody C / Stammers, Alfred H / Wolfgang, Gary L / Zijerdi, David A / Bitterly, Thomas J, *The Journal of extra-corporeal technology*, Mar 2006

Following a total knee replacement surgery, a 51-year-old insulin-dependent patient presented with complications of impaired healing and postoperative trauma to the wound site. The inability of this leg wound to heal placed this patient at risk of ...

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☐ **7.** Concentration dependences at the critical temperatures in vacuum topotaxial Ag_2Se thin layers

Somogyi, K. / Safran, G., *Vacuum*, Oct 2005

Ag"2Se thin epitaxial layers were grown under vacuum conditions. The starting components were evaporated sequentially on various substrates and followed by annealing to obtain topotaxial layers, which were either poly- or monocrystalline,...

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☐ **8.** Interstitial oxygen molecules in amorphous SiO. I. Quantitative concentration analysis by thermal desorption, infrared ...

Koichi Kajihara / Masahiro Hirano / Motoko Uramoto / Yukihiro Morimoto / Linards Skuja / Hideo Hosono, *Journal of Applied Physics*, Jul 2005

The amount of oxygen molecules in amorphous , also called interstitial , was quantitatively measured by combining thermal-desorption spectroscopy (TDS) with infrared photoluminescence (PL) measurements of interstitial at 1272 nm while exciting with ...

Published journal article available from Scitation

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☐ **9.** VACUUM SEALING ARRANGEMENT FOR A LIQUID CONCENTRATOR

FORSYTH, John, David, *EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION*, Jun 2005

Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis

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☐ **10.** Vacuum distillation for the recovery of rinse water and concentrated solutions in the electroplating process [1K]
Feb 1996
Vacuum distillation for the recovery of rinse water and concentrated solutions in the electroplating process Company Drew Resource Corp. Author Fabro, Mario Document Type journal article Source Metal Finishing Subject Vacuum Distillation Rinsewater treatment Ion
[http://es.epa.gov/techpubs/3/12093.html]
similar results

☐ **11.** AMBULATORY OXYGEN CONCENTRATOR CONTAINING A THREE PHASE VACUUM SEPARATION PROCESS
JAGGER, Theodore W. / VAN BRUNT, Nicholas, P. / KIVISTO, John A. / LONNES, Perry B., *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Aug 2006
An oxygen concentrator (100) comprises an oxygen reservoir and adsorbent columns (130) that each have an inlet (132), an outlet (134), and a bed of adsorbent material (282). The concentrator (100) also comprises an air inlet (135), an exhaust outlet ...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **12.** [Influence of foam- and tubing material of the vacuum assisted closure device (v.a.C.) on the concentration of transforming growth factor Beta 1 in wound fluid]
Kall, S / Kilpadi, D / Reimers, K / Choi, C Y / Jahn, S / Vogt, P M, *Zentralblatt für Chirurgie*, May 2004
BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The Vacuum Assisted Closure device (V.A.C.) is commonly used for the treatment of problematic wounds. Furthermore, wound fluid can be easily collected with this device for research purposes. However, there is inadequate information ...

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☐ **13.** Labconco: CentriVap DNA Centrifugal Vacuum Concentrators [34K]
Jan 2007
Pressing just one button starts the rotor, the heater, the timers and the vacuum pump. Three separate Quick-Start Buttons store one user-set program each. • Quick-Stop™ System.
more hits from [http://www.labconco.com/_Scripts/EditC25.asp?catid=234]
similar results

☐ **14.** Ion concentrations in plasmas produced from 193 nm excimer laser irradiation of LiNbO in vacuum and gas atmospheres
F. J. Gordillo-Vázquez / J. Gonzalo, *Journal of Applied Physics*, Dec 2003
We have calculated the concentration of ions in the plasma produced upon ablation of with a low fluence ArF excimer laser in vacuum and different gas environments (Ar and The model shows that Li and Nb ions (with the amount of Li ions being greater than ...

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☐ **15.** ABRF Electronic Discussion Group Archives viewed: Re: Vacuum concentrators: Speedvac et. al. [4K]
May 1999
00, if you can find= a source. An alternative is to convert the system to the new refrigerants t= hat have lower capacities when retrofitted in the early generation traps.
more hits from [http://www.abrf.org/archives/hmail/9910/0041.html]

☐ **16.** VACUUM-PRESSURE SWING ADSORBING TYPE OXYGEN CONCENTRATOR
YAGI, HIDEAKI / HIDA, YASUNORI / SAIKI, TAKEHIKO, *PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN*, Aug 2005
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a vacuum-pressure swing adsorbing type oxygen concentrator capable of lowering of the whole power consumption of an oxygen concentrator. SOLUTION: The vacuum- pressure swing adsorbing type oxygen concentrator is equipped ...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **17.** Concentrations of perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in vacuum cleaner dust collected in Japanese homes.
Moriwaki, Hiroshi / Takatah, Yumiko / Arakawa, Ryuichi, *Journal of environmental monitoring : JEM*, Oct 2003
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are shown to be globally distributed, environmentally persistent and bioaccumulative. Although there is evidence that these compounds exist in the serum of non-occupationally exposed ...
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☐ **18.** Using concentration polarization factors to determine the mass transfer resistance in vacuum membrane distillation
Bani-Melhem, K., *Desalination*, Aug 2003
Vacuum membrane distillation, like any membrane distillation process, is a thermally driven process in which the convective mass transfer is the dominant mechanism for mass transfer. The driving force is maintained by applying vacuum at the...
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☐ **19.** High-Efficiency Solar Thermal Vacuum Demonstration Completed for Refractive Secondary Concentrator [6K]
Oct 2004
Common to many of the space applications that utilize solar thermal energy--such as electric power conversion, thermal propulsion, and furnaces--is a need for highly efficient, solar concentration systems.
more hits from [http://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/RT2000/5000/5490wong.html]
similar results

☐ **20.** Impregnation and osmotic dehydration of some fruits: effect of the vacuum pressure and syrup concentration
Mujica-Paz, H. / Valdez-Fragoso, A. / Lopez-Malo, A. / Palou, E. / Welti-Chanes, J., *Journal of Food Engineering*, May 2003
Apple, mango and melon were subjected to impregnation and osmotic dehydration at vacuum pressure (VI-VOD). The effect of the vacuum pressure (135-674 mbar) and concentration of the sucrose solutions (41-60^oBrix) on the mass transfer...
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E CARLINO S/AU 25
L1 6 S (E3 OR E6)
L2 33923 S HYAL?
L3 3 S L1 AND L2
L4 355538 S VACUUM
L5 95334 S STERIL?
L6 5 S L2 AND L4 AND L5
L7 4 S L6 NOT L3

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:17:37 ON 02 MAR 2007

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:634174 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:90034
TITLE: Aqueous formulations based on sodium hyaluronate for parenteral use
INVENTOR(S): Carlino, Stefano
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoire Medidom S.A., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006067608	A1	20060629	WO 2005-IB3918	20051214

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-405792 A 20041222

AB An aqueous formulation for parenteral use, comprises sodium hyaluronate having a mol. weight from 500,000 to 5,000,000 D in 0.01-3 % weight/volume, based on the aqueous formulation, a non-saline physiol. acceptable osmogen in an effective amount to impart to the aqueous formulation a physiol. osmolarity of 270-330 mOsm/L, and a compound acting as an inhibitor of hyaluronidase activity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:142979 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:169713
TITLE: Process for preparing a sterile high molecular weight hyaluronic acid formulation
INVENTOR(S): Carlino, Stefano
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoire Medidom S.A., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004014399	A1	20040219	WO 2003-IB3524	20030804

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,

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PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2492739	A1	20040219	CA 2003-2492739	20030804
AU 2003255892	A1	20040225	AU 2003-255892	20030804
BR 2003012669	A	20050426	BR 2003-12669	20030804
EP 1526859	A1	20050504	EP 2003-784399	20030804
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005536530	T	20051202	JP 2004-527211	20030804
NZ 538019	A	20060224	NZ 2003-538019	20030804
ZA 2005000259	A	20051021	ZA 2005-259	20050111
US 2006052336	A1	20060309	US 2005-523657	20050204
IN 2005KN00112	A	20060303	IN 2005-KN112	20050211
NO 2005001181	A	20050506	NO 2005-1181	20050304

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-405681 A 20020807
WO 2003-IB3524 W 20030804

AB A process for preparing a sterile ready-to-use aqueous pharmaceutical formulation comprises a high mol. weight hyaluronic acid salt (HA) at a specified concentration, comprising the steps of: providing an aqueous formulation comprising high mol. weight HA at a concentration of less than the specified final concentration; passing said aqueous formulation through a filter having a pore size less than 0.45 pm; concentrating said aqueous formulation by applying a vacuum and boiling off water until said specified concentration is reached. A schematic drawing of the process is presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535303 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:134242
TITLE: Process for purifying high molecular weight hyaluronic acid
INVENTOR(S): Carlino, Stefano; Magnette, Francois
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemedica S.A., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044925	A1	20000803	WO 2000-IB82	20000127
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CH 692919	A5	20021213	CH 1999-154	19990128
CA 2360343	A1	20000803	CA 2000-2360343	20000127
EP 1144668	A1	20011017	EP 2000-900777	20000127
EP 1144668	B1	20030611		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

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            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     BR 2000007782          A     20020910    BR 2000-7782            20000127
     AT 242816              T     20030615    AT 2000-900777          20000127
     ES 2200812             T3    20040316    ES 2000-900777          20000127
     US 6489467             B1    20021203    US 2001-868529          20010619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                         CH 1999-154         A   19990128
                                               WO 2000-IB82        W   20000127
AB   A process for purifying high mol. weight hyaluronic acid from a
     biol. source, including the steps of adjusting the pH of an aqueous solution
     containing high mol. weight hyaluronic acid from a biol. source to a pH
     in the range from 1.7 to 3.3 and then diafiltering said aqueous solution at the
     same pH using a filter having a pore size in the range from 100,000
     Daltons nominal mol. cut-off to 0.45 m, and of removing cells from the aqueous
     solution containing high mol. weight hyaluronic acid from biol. source.
REFERENCE COUNT:          3     THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> s vacuum
        354248 VACUUM
           826 VACUUMS
          1804 VACUA
L4      355538 VACUUM
                 (VACUUM OR VACUUMS OR VACUA)

=> s steril?
L5       95334 STERIL?

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:14:47 ON 02 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:14:52 ON 02 MAR 2007
                E CARLINO S/AU 25
L1             6 S (E3 OR E6)
L2         33923 S HYAL?
L3             3 S L1 AND L2
L4        355538 S VACUUM
L5         95334 S STERIL?

=> s l2 and l4 and l5
L6             5 L2 AND L4 AND L5

=> s l6 not l3
L7             4 L6 NOT L3

=> d l7 ibib abs

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 4  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:1289823  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          146:107722
TITLE:                    Filling material for nerve bridging conduit
INVENTOR(S):              Wang, Wei; Fan, Ming; Xu, Yan; Sun, Liang; Liu,
                          Shuhong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical
                          University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:                   Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 10pp.
                          CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1872354	A	20061206	CN 2006-10066434	20060331

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2006-10066434 20060331

AB The invention provides a filling material of conduit for nerve bridging, which is composed of refined dry powder of sodium hyaluronate, buffer for physiol. equilibration, and cytokines or cells for promoting nerve growth, wherein the cytokines can be one or more selected from fibroblast growth factor (FGF), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), etc.; and the cells can be one or more selected from Schwann cells, muscle stem cells, bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs), etc. The title preparation method comprises (1) dissolving sodium hyaluronate in deionized water, performing filtration sterilization with 0.22 μm cellulose acetate membrane, precipitating with aseptic acetone or ethanol solution to obtain the precipitate, and vacuum drying to obtain refined dry powder of sodium hyaluronate; (2) dissolving in 90-99% of buffer for physiol. equilibration, adjusting pH value to 7.0-7.4, stirring to obtain gel of sodium hyaluronate, standing, debubbling, and refrigerating at 1-10°C; and (3) adding the above cytokines or cells for promoting nerve growth. The inventive filling material has the advantages of good biocompatibility, adjustable equilibrium between hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity, absorbability and degradability in human body, no toxic and harmful effects, and low cost. The addition of cytokines or cells capable of promoting restoration and regeneration of nerve can generate beneficial microenvironment, thus effectively avoiding collapse of conduit after nerve bridging.

=> d l7 ibib abs 2-4

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107189 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:172828
TITLE: Bioabsorbable composites of derivatized hyaluronic acid
INVENTOR(S): Sadozai, Khalid K.; Kuo, Jing-Wen; Sherwood, Charles H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Anika Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002009792	A1	20020207	WO 2001-US40794	20010522
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2416126	A1	20020207	CA 2001-2416126	20010522
US 2002071855	A1	20020613	US 2001-863029	20010522
US 6548081	B2	20030415		
EP 1305064	A1	20030502	EP 2001-939935	20010522

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-222116P P 20000728
WO 2001-US40794 W 20010522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:172828

AB The present invention relates to a composite and a method for reducing post-operative adhesion of tissues. The composite includes a biocompatible, biodegradable support, and a water-insol. hyaluronic acid derivative at the support. The hyaluronic acid derivative includes an N-acylurea that results from crosslinking by the reaction of hyaluronic acid with a multifunctional carbodiimide. Optionally, a monocarbodiimide also may be employed. A pharmaceutically-active mol. may be added to the N-acylurea derivative of hyaluronic acid. Although the composite includes material that prevents adhesion between tissues, in order to reduce the need for suturing when the composite is being used during a surgical procedure, a material that enhances adhesion of the composite to tissues may be applied to a surface of the composite. A method of forming the composite for reducing post-operative adhesion of tissues, including the step of applying an N-acylurea derivative of hyaluronic acid resulting from crosslinking with a multifunctional carbodiimide, to a biocompatible, biodegradable support; a method of preparing a drug delivery vehicle that includes a pharmaceutically-active mol. with the N-acylurea derivative of hyaluronic acid resulting from crosslinking with a multifunctional carbodiimide; and a method of reducing post-operative adhesion of tissues are disclosed. A biscarbodiimide, p-phenylenebis(ethylcarbodiimide), and HA were reacted at a molar equiv ratio of 16.7% to yield a water-insol. gel. This gel was poured into an 8 cm x 8 cm mold under aseptic conditions. The mold containing the crosslinked HA gel was frozen at -45° and then freeze-dried for 24 h under vacuum of <10 mm. The freeze-dried sponge was compressed under aseptic conditions and cut into 4 cm x 4 cm pieces. These sponges were put in sterile pouches and sealed to keep them sterile.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:527758 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:187869
TITLE: Composition for tissues to sustain viability and biological functions in surgery and storage
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chung-ho; Chen, Sumi C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,298,487.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5654266	A	19970805	US 1994-218109	19940328
US 5298487	A	19940329	US 1992-833027	19920210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-833027 A2 19920210
US 1989-346700 A3 19890503

AB A composition composing ketone bodies and/or precursors thereof and an aqueous phosphate-buffered balanced salt solution with citrate, HPO42-, and Ca2+ in a defined concentration ratio is useful as a rich energy source for isolated tissue and for peripheral tissues under surgery with concurrent suppression of lactic acid formation and accumulation in the cells. Methods, including a mechanism and an associated set of protocols, are provided for making the solution without causing autoclave-elicited caramelization and precipitation in the

manufacturing process. The composition may be used in ocular surgery, general surgery, and topical application, storage, and rinsing of donor tissues prior to transplantation. Thus, an irrigating solution contained Na DL-β-hydroxybutyrate 1.51, KCl 0.75, NaCl 7.71, Na2HPO4.7H2O 0.67, NaH2PO4.H2O 0.07, Na citrate-2H2O 0.59, MgCl2.6H2O 0.24, and CaCl2 0.09 mg/mL (pH 7.3-7.4). The solution was filtered, bottled, sealed under vacuum, and sterilized by autoclaving or by showers of superheated water at 121-123° for 15-20 min and immediately cooled rapidly with showers of water or in water baths in 2 stages, first at 60° and then at 4°, to prevent breakage of glass bottles. Glucose (5.5 mM) may be added to the solution without eliciting autoclave-induced caramelization.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:510027 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:110027
TITLE: Low temperature plasma-treated substrates in media for cell cultivation to promote cell differentiation
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Yoshiaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomaterial Kenkyusho K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03117483	A	19910520	JP 1989-252061	19890929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-252061 19890929

AB Sulfonyl group-containing polysaccharides (e.g. heparin) with/without gelatins or amino group-containing polysaccharides (e.g. chitin) are subjected to low temperature plasma treatment to form substrates for cell cultivation to promote cell differentiation. Thus, heparin (0.1%) in pure water was filtered, allowed to stand for several h, vacuum-dried, subjected to low temperature plasma treatment in the presence of CO or NH3 at 0.04-0.05 Torr and to voltage application at 50 W for 10 min, and sterilized with a sterilizing lamp to give a substrate. Pheochromocytoma cells cultured in a modified MEM medium containing the substrate showed increased number of cells having a ratio of axon length/cell length >0.5, compared to controls.